

## Wonderful Instances of American Heroism

(By Edwin L. James)

Tales of heroism of the men being told. I believe that of all the most notable. Brown commanded a detachment of 11 men when the German onslaught came. They had shelter which saved them under the heavy German bombardment, and when the advance broke came along they let him pass and then got ready to turn their machine guns loose. But just then a hundred or so more Germans came along. Brown ordered his men to scatter quickly. He ducked into the woods and saw the Hun put his beloved machine gun out of the war. The Germans passed on. Brown looked around and seemed to be alone, he started toward the Marne, away from our lines and met his captain, also alone.

These two Americans, out there in the woods in the dark, the Captain with an automatic pistol and Brown with an automatic rifle, saw that the boche barrage kept them from getting to their own lines, and decided to kill all the Germans they could before they themselves were killed. They lay in the thicket while the Germans passed by in large numbers. According to Brown's report they heard two machine guns going back of them and decided to get them. The two crept close and charged one of the machine guns which killed the American captain. Brown got the lone German gunner with his rifle.

### Corporal Comes Up.

Then up came an American Corporal, also alone in the woods, and Brown and the Corporal started after the second German machine gun, behind a clump of bushes.

They got close, and Brown with his automatic rifle, killed three Germans, the crew of the gun. Then, attracted by the shooting close at hand, up came the 11 men Brown had commanded, each looking for Germans. Brown resumed command and led the party to where they could see more Germans in a sector of trench-taken Germans.

These 11 Americans performed a feat never to be forgotten: The Germans evidently were left in the trenches with machine guns to meet a counter attack, should the Americans make one. Brown posted his 12 men about the Hun position in 12 directions. He took a position where he could rake the trench with his automatic rifle. At a signal the 11 Americans opened up with their rifles from 12 points, and Brown started working his automatic rifle. Brown said that he didn't know how many Germans he killed, but fired his rifle until it got so hot he couldn't hold it and had to rest it across a stump. The Germans, then thinking they were attacked by a large party, decided to surrender. A German major stepped out of the trench with his hands high, yelling "kamerad," Brown laid down his heated rifle, and while three of the hidden Americans guarded him, advanced toward the major. Then all 11 Americans moved in and disarmed the German. Brown said he didn't know how many there were but more than 100.

### Procession Through Woods.

Then, with Brown and the Corporal at the head, and the other 11 Americans in the rear, the procession started through the woods, guided by a doughboy's compass, toward the American lines.

It wasn't plain sailing, they were behind the German advance, and had to pass it and a space between the fighting Germans and Americans. On their way through the woods several parties of Germans saw the advancing columns with Brown and the Corporal at its head, and hurriedly surrendered.

Beating through the thicket Brown led his party to a place where the German advance line was broken. Just as he started over the American lines the Germans laid down a barrage. This got four of the Germans, but it didn't touch an American. Brown and his 11 companions got back with 155 prisoners. The four killed made a total for the 12 Americans of 159.

American officers were almost dumfounded at the strange tale Brown brought back, but doubt vanished when soon after he reached regimental headquarters, a military policeman showed up with a large bundle of maps and plans Brown had taken from dead German officers killed by his automatic rifle, and handing them to Brown said, "Gimme my receipt."

Brown, who is 23 years old, and last year was a shipping clerk, has met this man on the way back, and turning over the maps, which made a heavy bun-

die, had stopped while he scribbled out the receipt he demanded. Meanwhile barrage shells were falling all around. This receipt is part of the records of the American army.

### Officers Are Included.

The prisoners included a Major, one Captain, two Lieutenants and a number of noncommissioned officers.

It is the individual fighting of Americans lost in the woods that dumfounded the Germans. Many prisoners actually complained of it as unfair warfare. Generally the rule for soldiers cut off from their command and isolated is to surrender. The Americans evidently knew nothing about such a rule, but kept on fighting. Some of them, of course, were killed, but, hiding out there in the woods, they played havoc with the advancing Germans.

The story shows how the Americans fight. A certain machine gunner rigger his machine gun alongside a ditch through which he hoped to get advancing Germans. Just then a stray shell blew off his right hand. The German column, in his despair, he saw passing out of range of his gun, which he was unable to move with one hand. He drew his automatic and firing it with his left hand, guided the German column to the line of his machine gun which he turned loose with telling effect.

Two other Americans, lost in the woods, came up, attracted by the firing and got the wounded gunner back to his own lines.

Here's another little story that sounds like fiction, but every word of it is true. An American Corporal was captured by a German Captain at the head of his detachment.

### Sends German Guard.

The Captain sent the American in care of two German privates, back across the Marne in a canvas boat used by the boches in crossing the river. The Corporal rocked the boat, upsetting it, and swimming back to the south bank of the river, made his way unharmed to regimental headquarters. As he was reporting to an American Colonel, in walked one of our men with the German Captain who had captured the American Corporal three hours before. As they recognized each other the Corporal broke into a laugh and the German Captain said: "You must be a brave man."

Three American doughboys captured and sent back across the Marne, killed their three guards with their bare hands and got back to their own lines after running the Marne. Several other Americans, including a Lieutenant, were taken over the Marne by the Germans. The Lieutenant knocked one guard down with a stick of wood, got his gun and unarmed the other guards. The seven Americans started to swim the Marne when a boche machine gun opened fire on them. The Lieutenant and one American were killed. The others got back by swimming under water.

I give these instances because nothing else tells so well the spirit of the American fighters. They haven't got all the training of seasoned veterans, they don't know how to retreat, but they have "guts." They don't know when to quit.

### Stay to Fight Germans.

Caught out there in the woods by the Germans advancing three ways they didn't try to get back, but stayed where they were because that's where the Germans were, and they came to France to kill Germans. There in the woods, without food or water in most cases, and swept by a merciless shelling, often wearing gas masks for hours at a time, hundreds of Americans stuck fighting sometimes single, and generally in bunches of three or four, fought until their ammunition gave out and then fought with captured guns.

Perhaps our boys would have driven the boche back on the Marne anyhow, but I happen to know that the knowledge of the presence of their comrades still fighting in the woods against such odds lent a punch to their successful counter attack.

It must be remembered that these soldiers never saw a battle before. They don't know many of the rules, but they do know one, fight as long as the fighting is good, and then fight some more. In Broadway parlance the show staged by the Americans east of Chateau Thierry has been a howling success. It may be remembered that the show they staged northwest of Chateau Thierry was the same sort of a performance. The French have now changed the name of Bois Belleau to Bois de la Brigade de Marines.

## Germans Flee With Every Leg Before Onrush Of Americans

Paris, July 24.—The finest thing of the combat is the pluck of the Americans, writes Lieutenant Entracque, the special correspondent at the front for the Temps, in describing the opening of the great counter offensive. "It was a fine thing to see those grand fellows, with their tunics thrown off and their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows, wading the rivers with the water to their shoulders and then throwing themselves on the boche like bull dogs."

"Anyone who has seen such a sight," he goes on, "knows what the American army is good for, henceforth and to the end of the war. At the sight of these men, magnificent in their

youth, physical force, good temper and dash, the Germans fled. With every leg, or surrendered without awaiting the order to throw away their arms and take off their suspenders, which is the first thing a prisoner is told to do in order that he may be compelled to keep his hands employed and out of mischief."

The Germans hurried towards our line gripping their trousers, haggard and mad with terror.

"Would that every mother in France who has lost a son in the war could have seen that epic sight. They would have seen themselves avenged and it would have been consolation to them in their sorrow."

### NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS MAKE GOOD IN FRANCE.

Washington, July 18.—Every section of the Union shares in the glory that American soldiers have won in the desperate fighting on the Marne. For the first time state troops of the National Guard have received their baptism of fire in one of the major offensives of the war, and they come from every part of the land.

The National Guard troops that were given their big chance this week, and that made good against the best shock troops of the army of the German Crown Prince, are the Forty-second, or "Rainbow" Division, made up of soldiers from every state and commanded by Major General Menoher, and the

Twenty-Sixth New England Division commanded by Major-General Clarence R. Edwards.

The magnificent manner in which these volunteer troops conducted themselves in one of the great battles of the war, stopping for the first time since 1914, a German offensive on the first day, and counter-attacking immediately, will send a wave of patriotic feeling over the nation. The citizen soldiery of the republic have proved their mettle.

If you miss the story "Gunner De-Pew," you will miss the best war story ever written. It appears in this paper starting August 16 and no other paper in the county will publish it. Renew your subscription now.

## FOCH'S BLOW LIKE THAT OF GEN. LEE IN YEAR OF 1863

### THE CHANCELLORSVILLE PARALLEL—GERMAN DRIVE COMPLETE FAILURE SURE.

Thrilling Incidents Liken the Present Offensive to Chancellorsville in 1863 The Fifth Day of the Great Offensive Has Brought Certain Clear Developments—The Fifth German Drive Is Now a Definite Failure.

Every student of American military history will recognize in Gen. Foch's counter thrust between the Marne and the Aisne a striking parallel to Lee's great blow at Chancellorsville. As Lee threw Jackson upon the flank of Hooker's army south of the Rapidan, destroyed the Northern general's offensive campaign and ultimately compelled a general retirement and the abandonment of an offensive, which was also to win the war, Foch has thrown Mangin upon Ludendorff's flank, temporarily disorganized the German offensive and compelled an utter change in plans.

Chancellorsville deprived the North of the initiative in the campaign of 1862, and it was not regained until after Lee had been defeated at Gettysburg following an invasion of northern territory. While it is too early to predict a similar possibility in the present case, it is plain that for the moment, and for the first moment in the campaign, it is Foch and not Ludendorff who is calling the tune to which the armies are dancing.

The fifth day of the great battle has brought certain clear developments. The fifth German offensive is now a definite failure. Rheims has been saved and the German now faced is not whether the Germans can turn the French out of Rheims, but whether the Franco-Americans can compel the Germans to repeat their retreat after the battle of the Marne and return to the lines north of the Aisne, where Kluck halted on September 12, 1914.

The counter thrust of Foch between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry is still proceeding, and unless it is at once checked we shall soon see the greatest German retreat since the Hindenburg retirement of March, 1917. At the present moment Mangin's Franco-American force is still moving eastward straight across the few lines of highway and towards the single remaining railway which the Germans can employ to munition and reinforce their troops in the deep pocket along the Marne.

The fall of Soissons, now announced from Washington, is the logical consequence of Thursday's blow. Gains north of the river, south of it and west of the city left it an untenable pocket for its garrison. But its fall greatly adds to the peril of the German in the deep salient, and still more plainly presages a German retreat to the Aisne. As for the news of the capture of 26,000 German prisoners this points to a success of very great proportions, for not even in the greatest success in Picardy did the Germans gather in such a harvest in the first 24 hours of the attack.

### At the Crisis of the Battle.

At the same time, counter thrusts on the other side of the German salient about Rheims are developing, the German recoil is becoming general along the whole front and we are evidently at the crisis of the battle. The offensive on the German side is over. The Allied counter-offensive is still in full swing. Ludendorff can avoid a confession of complete defeat only by an immediate and decisively successful use of his reserves.

We shall do well, still not to expect too much and lose sight thereby of what we have already gained. The Germans have already met with a defeat as complete as that of the Italians at the Piave. It remains to be seen whether Foch, unlike Diaz, will pursue the offensive beyond the limit of his original front. In a word we have still to discover whether the Allied commander-in-chief is yet ready to pass to the offensive or will still wait a few weeks longer before taking up the role always dearest to him, as to every soldier.

We have now to watch closely for the developments about Soissons and between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. A little further progress of our own and the French troops and the Germans must again leave the Marne to leave the Marne, too, means to relinquish the only front from which they can conceivably strike toward Paris in the present campaign. A retirement now from the Marne to the Vesle or to the Aisne will mean the permanent shipwreck of the three phases of the German conception for the present campaign.

Go back of the battle of Picardy and recall that at the end of the first five days we were breathlessly watching to see whether Amiens would fall and the British and French armies be driven apart. Two months later, at the Aisne, the fifth day saw the Germans still driving forward toward the Marne in an open gap between Soissons and Rheims and already turning westward toward Paris. Here is a full measure of the difference between the present and preceding German offensives.

Even if the German succeeds in saving himself, re-establishing the lines from which he issued five days ago to deliver his decisive blow, already christened the "peace storm," his defeat will be beyond question and at best he can only begin over again these preparations, which, after 40 days of industry, have just proven futile.

It is a mistake to say, as headlines are now proclaiming, that the Germans have been routed, except on a local and restricted front. It is a mistake to believe that the probability now points toward a decisive defeat which will open the road to Berlin.

So far a great and dangerous blow has been parried and a counter thrust

## THE GERMAN WHICH HAS SOLD ITS SOUL TO SATAN

### IF YOU LOVE THE DEVIL AND ALL HIS DOINGS—THEN YOU LOVE GERMANY AND KAISER.

If You Hate the Devil—Then Hate the Murderous Clan Who Are Endeavoring to Rob Civilization and With One Mighty Gust of Their Putrid Breath Blow Out the Torch of Liberty—Hate Germany.

(By Editor Manufacturers Record.) If you hate sin and evil, then hate Prussianism.

If you love the devil and all his doings, then, and only then, love the enemy of God and mankind, the Germany which has sold its soul to the devil.

Has any man dared to tell you to sink your manhood or womanhood and love the "unspeakable Turk"—or, as a noted divine once said from his pulpit, moved thereby by the fearful crimes which were then being committed, the damned Turk?

As you think of the awful atrocities committed during the last four years by the Turks with German aid in torturing and murdering 1,000,000 Armenian Christians and in sending into the horrors of Turkish harems the fairest of the long-suffering Armenian girls, do you love these brutes?

Would you love them if your own wife or daughter had thus been treated?

Never let yourself think of Germany or of Germans merely as a misguided nation, forced into war.

Never think of the Germans as soldiers of other wars to be forgiven when the struggle is over.

Think of them as super-fiends who for generations have planned world conquest for world looting.

Think of Germans as of people who have gloated over crimes of frightfulness.

Think of Germans as of people who make holidays to celebrate the murdering of women and children in the Lusitanias.

Think of Germans who have had one supreme aim in life, viz.: to enrich their country and themselves by murdering millions of people in order to loot the world.

Think deep down in your soul of this nation of liars, of booters, of rapists, of murderers, of fiends incarnate, and then make your solemn pledge with God and man as your witness, if not fighting on the battlefields of France you will, to the last ounce of your strength, work and fight at home until the accursed power of Germany and her allies has been crushed, their ring-leaders shot or hanged, and the heaviest financial penalties imposed upon these nations.

That the world may never again be deluged in blood by nations so steeped in barbarism and sin. Anything short of that would be a premium upon murder, a premium upon rape, a premium upon highway robbery and a reflection upon those who have died to save civilization from Germany's barbarism.

### MORE NURSES WANTED.

Jane A. Delano, Head of the Red Cross Nursing Service, says about this situation:

We must have more nurses. More and more troops are going to the front all the time. Surgeon-General Geo. Otis says he must have 20,000 to 30,000 more despite the 10,000 we have furnished. We have got to find them. It is inconceivable that we won't.

Every trained nurse who can go must do so. The day will soon be past when a woman with children can, with a good conscience, keep a trained nurse for her children. Those nurses are wanted in the hospitals to nurse men in agony—American boys.—Red Cross Magazine for August.

delivered, the consequences of which may be wide and are already considerable. But vast reserves remain to the German and he has the power to organize return blows promptly.

So far his greatest defeat is on the moral side, considerable has been his military reverse. His people have watched with apprehensive intensity the entry of the Kaiser's army upon those fields familiar four years ago as the scene of the great disappointment.

For the German people a second battle of the Marne has been fought, and the issue even now is unsatisfactory. Already Paris must seem to them saved in the old way.

And in Paris London and Rome the moral effect cannot be exaggerated after the Piave a second Marne. What was ominous in March and still threatening in June becomes less than menacing in late July, when, after great, but only partial triumphs, the German suffers a check which defies camouflage and may approximate a disaster.

Today we are entering upon the third stage of the present battle. The German failed on the offensive in the first. He was gravely shaken by the Foch counter thrust in the second. He must now and completely check the Allied counter offensive or with equal speed draw out of the perilous country between the Vesle and the Marne. If he is to escape disaster. Under similar circumstances Kluck saved himself at the Ourcq in September 1914, but in saving himself brilliantly made the French victory of the Marne inevitable a German retirement to the Aisne necessary.

My right is routed, my left is retreating, my center is shaken—I shall attack." These were Foch's words at the crisis of the Marne four years ago. This time with right, center and left he has attacked again. His former blow earned him the title of "the first strategist in Europe." He would seem to have maintained his rank in the presence of the most anxious rival of the war, Ludendorff.

—Frank H. Simonds.

## Daily War Review Items Worth Reading

Saturday.

The American and French armies on a twenty-five mile front have hit the enemy a terrific blow. Twenty villages have been regained between Belleau and Soissons, and gains from two to six miles have been scored. West of Chateau Thierry a force of Americans captured 4,000 prisoners and thousands of others have fallen into the hands of the Allies elsewhere. The attack, which started at dawn, continued until late into the night.

The victory of the Americans and French is regarded as a complete success and may have a marked effect upon the war. Nowhere was the enemy, taken by surprise, able to cope with the dash of Yankee legions and Gen. Foch's veterans.

News of the victory in France converted the stock exchange into a yelling, cheering crowd. Prices soared while brokers danced and sang, the market taking a sharp turn upward almost from the opening.

An impromptu celebration was staged at Crab Orchard Springs by members of the Kentucky Press Association when news of the American-aided victory was received. Food Administrator F. M. Sackett spoke. Woodson May, of Somerset, will be the next president of the Association.

Thrilled by the news of the great American victory Louisville gave vent to its pent up feelings by blowing horns and whistles. Amid the din of the noisy celebration mothers whose sons are overseas began to pray. One mother whose son is in France delayed the ringing of the Angelus at St. Charles Borromeo church until she had rung the great bell for five minutes.

The government is about to assume control of the entire medical profession of the United States in order that the army and navy may have sufficient doctors. Medical officers of the nation believe compulsory conscription will be necessary and that the distribution of doctors can be made on a volunteer basis.

Washington views with most optimistic eyes the success of the Franco-American offensive which has now put the German army in the Aisne-Marne salient in a most difficult position. As to whether Gen. Foch will extend the Allied drive to other sectors will not be known until the extent of the victory can be determined.

Japan, though not unanimously, is more favorably inclined to the American policy in regard to Russia. In some quarters it is stated that Japan will do all in her power to assist in aiding the Czech-Slovaks and also the Russian people. Many still are of the opposite view and are urging invasion into Siberia.

Contracts for 61 ships, 47 of steel and 14 of wood, have been let by the shipping board. The total will aggregate 435,800 deadweight tons. The Mobile Shipbuilding Company, of Mobile, Ala., was awarded the contract for the wooden ships.

Monday.

The offensive has definitely turned from the Germans to the Americans and French, Gen. March, chief of staff announced. While he was pointing out that the objective of the Franco-American force was the railroad between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, dispatches were received saying that the railroad was being bombarded, that at many places the Allies were astride of it and that the Germans were in flight along the Marne. Gen. March said that there were now overseas 1,200,000 Americans. In this discussion of the American victory the army official was patently exultant.

"No Germans remain south of the Marne except prisoners and dead," Thus Reuters' correspondent at French headquarters sums up the hurried retreat of the enemy in this section. To the north the Allies are thundering at the gates of Soissons and now are only a scant mile and a half from the city. Southwest along the line the Americans and French have almost reached the Soissons Chateau Thierry road, a thoroughfare of great strategic importance, while further down they are continuing their advances. The Germans are threatened by an encircling movement, with their line of communications cut off, and this is one

## "Kultur" Obsessed Captured High German Army Officer

London, July 26.—Despite four years of fighting, some of the German prisoners of war are still obsessed by the German idea of conquering the world. That unadmitted Prussianism still exists in the German ranks is the conclusion of one British officer who has interviewed a number of the German prisoners. One of them he describes as "an intelligent university man." The British officer quotes the conversation as follows:

"I do not wish to insult you," said the German, "but you English are well-intentioned fools. We who govern Germany are not like you. We govern the fools. The fools govern you." "Your principles are sweeping," replied the Briton. "To come down to practice, what have you to say about the guilt of beginning the war?" "Guilt!" demanded the German; "it was a glory. I claim it for Germany." "That is hardly your official view." "The official view is for the fools."

"But you believe in the Prussian purpose behind all this?" asked the British officer. "I do, as in nothing else," replied the German. "The Prussian purpose is God. There is no other. Prussia will rend the veil of the temple, but she will destroy to create. Against Prussia might the world as it exists today will fall in ruins, but Prussia will build a better and more virile world in its place. Strength only will

reason for the precipitate retreat of the enemy south of the Marne.

Though the death toll on the ill-fated San Diego is unknown and the cause of the disaster not yet determined, high officials in Washington announce that the death toll will not exceed 72. Survivors differ as to the cause of the sinking, many contending that it was a torpedo that sent the warship to the bottom. Many officers hold, and the opinion is shared in official quarters, that the ship was the victim of a mine. The small loss of life is attributed to the fine discipline on the ship.

The ruling of the United States Supreme Court requiring the equalization of corporation assessments at 50 per cent. of their cash value, like other property, has compelled a reduction by the State Tax Commission in many instances, while farm property has been raised to 75 per cent., and that valuation was applied to corporations, which, in most instances, have been assessed at about 80 per cent.

Two German air ship sheds and possibly a third at Tondern, in Schleswig, have been destroyed by British submarines. The British aircraft left from British naval vessels and launched the raid, dropping bombs on the enemy hangars. Four of the machines of the British aerial squadron did not return and landed in Danish territory. All the British warships returned without casualties.

The Navy Department is preparing to take over control of the remaining steamers now being used as transports and supply ships, it being reported also that this control is to be extended to all American trans-Atlantic tonnage, by which high bonuses now paid civilian crews for crossing the war zone will be avoided.

Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has been slightly wounded and is now in a hospital in Paris, the news following immediately the report of the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt in an aerial engagement. Capt. Archie Roosevelt, another son of the former President, is now recovering from severe wounds.

President Wilson sent greetings to King Albert and the Belgian people who today will celebrate the 57th anniversary of their independence. Many Americans joined the oppressed nation in observing its national holiday.

Escaping injury in a 40-foot plunge in an automobile over an embankment, an sloping couple from Wise county, Virginia, finally reached Making, Ky., where they were married.

Amsterdam, July 21.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff Bureau message from the front, according to a Berlin dispatch received. The message adds that young Roosevelt was buried with military honors by the Germans. The story of the fatal encounter, as told by Wolff Bureau, correspondent follows:

"On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of 12 battle planes was trying to break through the German defense over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines, one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks. This culminated in a duel between him and a German non-commissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave, but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots, near the village of Courby, ten kilometers north of the Marne. His pocket case showed him to be Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt. The earthly remains were buried with military honors by German airmen at the spot where he fell. His personal belongings will be sent later to relatives."

An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod Sunday, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unusual except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat causing her to submerge for only a moment to re-appear and resume firing.

The barges were sunk by torpedoes but it required a hundred shells to sink the third barge. In the midst of the shelling an 11-year-old boy on a barge seized a small American flag and waved defiantly in the faces of the German gunners. He still clung to the flag when he was brought ashore.

The life of men is naturally a fight. The strongest in force and cunning will live.

"It will be going back to the flood," said the Briton.

"Prussia is the flood."

"And when the old world is drowned, virtue and all such weaknesses will go with it."

"The old virtue was womanish," said the prisoner. "The new virtue is strength."

"In that blessed future will war reign triumphant?"

"Life in war—All of life that is healthy. Peace is only striving for mastery with other weapons. That is the law of nature."

"So everyone will fight till everyone is dead?"

"The weakest will go under. They are the weakest. The stronger will live; and after that the stronger and stronger, till there is perfect health."

"But it may be that Prussia will keep a few slaves?"

"Certainly," said the German. "Those who care not to fight that they may rule are in their nature slaves."

"I had had enough of it," the officer concluded. "It was nauseating. But the man was genuine in his belief, and so obsessed by his elementary notion of virility that it was a waste of time to argue with him. His conceptions were quite definite and not a doubt assailed him. The hideous world of his vision seemed to him a natural and a glorious world."